1h October 1953

Assistant Director for Operations

Acting Chief, FBID

Beneficial Legislation

1. In accordance with request made at staff meeting 7 October the following suggestions for beneficial legislation are submitted:

a. Modification of overseas leave policy to permit separate accrual of home leave at a rate similar to that provided members of the Foreign Service of the Department of State. It is understood that the Foreign Service personnel accrue five days home leave for each four months overseas service in addition to normal accrual of local leave. Under present law an FBIS employee on overseas duty during the first three years of his employment can accrue only thirteen days annual leave per year while overseas. In order to be eligible for home leave and return to overseas station he must at the end of two years overseas have accrued sufficient leave to enable him to remain on leave status in the States for 30 calendar days. This limits to four days the local leave available during the two year overseas tour, with resultant loss of efficiency and opportunity for self improvement through private foreign travel.

- b. Eligibility of foreign national and native employees with eight years service for immigration visas to the United States without regard to quota restrictions. This would provide an incentive to such employees to remain longer in FBIS employment. It would tend to reduce turnover in foreign national personnel, improve operational efficiency and reduce requirements for training. The transfer of key foreign national personnel to U.S. assignments when operationally required would be facilitated.
- c. Provision of school facilities of funds to defray the cost of private schooling, for dependents of FBIS employees in areas where adequate free public schooling, comparable to that provided in the United States, is not available. At present, employees in areas not under U. S. military jurisdiction are required personally to assume expenses for schooling which would be provided free of charge at home. Lack of adequate schooling in certain areas restricts FBIS in making overseas assignments.

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d. Authorization for local settlement in foreign areas of claims against the Government, without recourse to private legislation by Congress in each case, when local foreign law clearly places liability on the organization. Such as thorization would be beneficial to local relationships in overseas areas where such claims must presently be refused or swait long and tedious passage of private bills in Congress. This process is difficult to explain to foreigners who are in a position under their own laws to take action which could prove embarassing to FBIS. It is contemplated that if such authority were granted actual settlements would be made only with the concurrence of the Agency General Counsel.

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